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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,957	08/04/2003	Yoshiyuki Namizuka	240759US2	4483
22850 7590 06/24/2010 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER DICKERSON, CHAD S				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2625				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/24/2010		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com
oblonpat@oblon.com
jgardner@oblon.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/632,957

Applicant(s)

NAMIZUKA, YOSHIYUKI

Examiner

CHAD DICKERSON

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16, 24-29 and 34-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16, 24-29 and 34-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 8/4/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The amendment to the claims has necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection. The previously applied references of Kobayashi and Nakamura are still being applied. The Amendment to the claims is still believed to be disclosed by the previously applied references. When reviewing the Kobayashi reference in more detail, the Examiner noticed a few features that were disclosed that were useful in determining what features the invention disclosed. Specifically in the translation, in paragraphs [0022]-[0024], the reference states that the operating part control for the expanded features and the basic copier functions can be controlled by using the operating part control data in each of the external apparatuses. The Examiner interprets this as the external apparatuses can not only control their own functions using control data, but it also can control basic copier functions (e.g. scanning and printing) through this same data stored within the external apparatus. With the external apparatus containing control data, it is clear that a control device is needed to disseminate these commands to the appropriate parts of the copier for a function to be performed. Therefore, the Examiner believes that each of the external apparatuses connected not only contain a control device, but can use this device to send control commands to control other devices within the image forming apparatus to control.

In regards to the newly added claim feature, the Examiner still believes this is performed. One important point mentioned regarding the prior art is that the

conventional inventions operated in a manner that had the main body CPU control the complex functions of external apparatuses that perform expanded features and the main body functions. This created a decline in the overall performance of the system¹. There were other ways presented in solving this predicament such as adding more hardware connections, but Kobayashi chose a different route. Instead of having the copier instructed to perform functions through the main body control regardless of the apparatus connected, the invention proposed having the main body control the basic functions of the copier, or operating part, when an external apparatus is not connected. When an external apparatus is connected, the external apparatus was given control of the operating part of the copier device. The control switching between the two controlling apparatuses occurs through the assistance of the operating part control switching part. This ensures that when the external apparatus is connected, the external apparatus controls the image forming apparatus and its related functions². The mediation circuit added to the system is utilized to prevent a conflict or collision of control between the CPU and the external apparatus controlling device.

Therefore, in view of the above statements, the rejection of the claims below is maintained with the previously applied references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

¹ See Kobayashi '194 at ¶ [0006]-[0010].

² Id. at ¶ [0011] and [0021]-[0024].

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 24-29 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 24 is considered to be non-statutory since the claim is construed to cover both non-statutory and statutory subject matter. It is recommended that the claim language in the claim be amended by adding the limitation of "non-transitory" to the claim language in order to narrow the claim to only cover statutory elements or embodiments of the computer readable medium disclosed in the invention. Claims 25-29 and 38 are rejected based on their dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1-16, 24-29 and 34-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The Examiner has found no support in the specification, explicitly or implicitly, stating that only the expansion control device controls the image forming apparatus when the additionally attachable expansion unit is connected, which includes the expansion control device. Since this

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information was not found within the specification, it is concluded that this amendment fails to comply with the written description requirement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 24, 26, 27, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '194 (JP Pub No 2001270194) in view of Nakamura '486 (USP 7164486).

Re claim 1: Kobayashi '194 discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising:

an image reading device configured to read an image of an original document
(i.e. Kobayashi '194 discloses an image forming device that serves as a copier that is able to copy documents that are read by the system's scanner. In the description of the prior art, a copier is mentioned to perform the feature of reading, or scanning, an image of a document; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]);

an image forming device configured to form an image on a sheet in accordance with image data read by the image reading device **(i.e. in an image forming device, it is conventional to have this type of device to form an image on a sheet in accordance to an image scanned in the forming device. Since the prior art is able**

to expand the functionality of the device by adding a printer, the function of printing a document that has been scanned into the system by the scanner it performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]);

an operation unit connecting device configured to detachably connect an operation unit, said operation unit being configured to accept inputting of operational instructions operating the image forming apparatus and to connect to the image forming apparatus via the operation unit connecting device (i.e. **it is conventional to have a operation unit, that is able to have instructions entered on the operation unit, have a connecting device that connects the operation unit to the system the entered instructions are used to control. Like mentioned in applicant's specification regarding the background of the invention, a connection to a bus (whether serial or parallel) within a system involves some type of connection to communicate with a system's main CPU. This connection can be comprised of a USB or an SCSI connection device; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0020]-[0022]);**

a process controller configured to control an operation of at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. **when viewing drawing 4, the CPU (102) contained in the main control device (101) is considered as the process controller since it is configured to control the operation of the image forming apparatus by the commands stored in the ROM (103); see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]); and**

an expansion unit connecting device configured to connect an additionally

attachable expansion unit (i.e. in the conventional system described in Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is used to connect the external device, which is considered as the expansion device, to the image forming apparatus. The connecting means is used to connect additionally attachable external devices, such as a fax, scanner or printer, to the image forming device; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008] and [0013]-[0020]), said additionally attachable expansion unit including an expansion control device and being configured to further connect to the image forming apparatus (i.e. when the external device used to expand the image forming device is detected to be connected, the system gives the external device connected control over the CPU in the image forming device. When the external devices are detected to be connected, the external devices are passed the control of the image forming apparatus by the control pass change section. The external apparatus, which is considered as the expansion unit, is connected to the copier, which contains operation control data that is used to control the basic copier functions of the copier used in the system and this control data is sent from a control device in the external apparatus; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]),

wherein said additionally attachable expansion unit connects to the image forming apparatus via the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. in the conventional system described in Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is used to connect the external device, which is considered as the expansion device, to the image forming apparatus. The connecting means is used to connect additionally attachable external devices, such as a fax, scanner or printer, to the image

forming device; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008] and [0013]-[0020]), and

while the additionally attachable expansion unit is determined to be connected to the expansion unit connecting device, the expansion control device controls the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. in the system of Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is able to detect the connection of an external apparatus. Once the connecting means switches control to the external apparatus that then controls the operating part. The paragraphs in Kobayashi disclose having an external apparatus controlling the operating part via the operating part control means. The scanner that can be considered as external apparatuses connected to the copier device has the ability to control the process that involves the scanning function. With the external apparatuses able to control the image forming apparatus using the operating part control data, at least one of the image reading or forming can be controlled; [0013]-[0024]),

only the expansion control device controls the operation of the image reading device and the image forming device when the additionally attachable expansion unit, which includes the expansion control device, is connected to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. in the system, a mediation circuit is used to ensure that control collision does not take place in what controls the main body apparatus. Therefore, with the mediation circuit, the system allows for either the external apparatus or the CPU control the image forming apparatus, but not both at the same time. With the external apparatus able to control its related function, the feature of having an expansion control device control a related function when it is

connected to the copier device is performed. Also, with the external apparatus able to use the operating part control data to control basic copier functions, the above feature of the claim is performed; see ¶ [0013]-[0024]), and

when the additionally attachable expansion unit is not connected to the expansion unit connecting device, said process controller controls one of the image reading device and the image forming device to operate based on the operational instructions inputted to the operation unit **(i.e. in the prior art system, the control of the apparatus occurred through CPU. When no external apparatus is attached, the CPU controls the functions that the apparatus can perform without added functions or features presented through the connection of the external apparatuses. The CPU may perform the functions input through the slave operating part that coincides with the operation unit; see ¶ [0001]-[0003]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach being configured to further connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486. Nakamura '486 discloses being configured to further connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus **(i.e. the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board**

through circuitry and connectors. The expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 17, ll. 63).

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the being configured to further connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to provide the expansion of image processing functions on an image forming device with slight design change in the overall body of the image forming apparatus in the form of a detachable operation panel (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said process controller includes, a memory configured to store at least two control programs for controlling the image forming apparatus **(i.e. in the conventional embodiment of the invention, the conventional apparatus of the copier stores programs involving control of the main body of the copier and the control of the external apparatus connected to the main body. In this case, the ROM has to stored programs enabling the copier to perform both features in the conventional system; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0008] and [0017]-[0024]),**

an extension unit detecting device configured to detect a presence of connection

of the additionally attached expansion unit (i.e. **a connection detecting means is used to detect whether the copy machine is connected to an external device. This performs the feature of detecting the presence of the external device additionally attached to the copier; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]**), and

a control program selecting device configured to select an applicable control program to be used by the process controller in accordance with the detection result of the extension unit detecting device (i.e. **the control pass change section of the invention performs the feature of passing control to the CPU of the copy machine or the external device connected to the copy machine. This performs the feature of choosing the control program to use in controlling the system of the copy machine and other external devices connected; see ¶ [0008]-[0013]**).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said extension unit detecting device detects the presence of connection of the additionally attached expansion unit by determining if any unit is connected to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. **a connection detecting means is used to detect whether the copy machine is connected to an external device. Determining if an external device is connected to a connecting means performs the detection of the presence of the connection to the copier; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]**).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said extension unit detecting device detects the presence of the connection of the additionally attached expansion unit by determining that the additionally attached expansion unit is connected when the operation unit is not connected to the operation unit connecting device (i.e. in one of the problems to be solved, in order to raise the basic functionality of the copy machine, the copy machine either has an LCD connected to the machine itself, or the expansion device control over the operation unit that can control the copy machine. The copy machine can have an external device connected and can recognize this connection through the connection means when the operating unit is not detected to be connected to control the CPU in the main body since the operating part control path switching part does not function in the scenario involving the external apparatus. With the master operating part control IC operating as an operation unit and the operating part not being connected to the CPU of the main body because of the operating part control path switching part not functioning to have the master operating part control the copier, the feature of the operating unit not connected to the operation unit connecting device is performed. This performs the feature of having an external device connected with an operation unit itself and a regular operation unit alone not being connected to the CPU of the copier to control the device; see ¶ [0013]-[0024]), and by determining that the additionally attached expansion unit is not connected when the operation unit is connected to the operation

unit connecting device (i.e. in the system, when the external device is not connected to the main body of the machine through UARTs, the operation part control path switching part is functioning and detects the master side operating part control IC (105) connected to the CPU of the main body through the switching part. With this connection, the external device is not connected since the master side operating part control IC is not connected at the same time to the CPU of the main body as the external device because conflicts in the software may occur, which is the reason for the improvement over the conventional system; see ¶ [0013]-[0022]).

Re claim 11: Kobayashi '194 discloses an image forming apparatus, comprising:

an image forming apparatus including an image reading device configured to read an image of an original document (i.e. Kobayashi '194 discloses an image forming device that serves as a copier that is able to copy documents that are read by the system's scanner. In the description of the prior art, a copier is mentioned to perform the feature of reading, or scanning, an image of a document; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]),

an image forming device configured to form an image on a sheet in accordance with image data read by the image reading device (i.e. in an image forming device, it is conventional to have this type of device to form an image on a sheet in accordance to an image scanned in the forming device. Since the prior art is able to expand the functionality of the device by adding a printer, the function of

printing a document that has been scanned into the system by the scanner it performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]),

an operation unit connecting device configured to detachably connect an operation unit, said operation unit being configured to accept inputting of operational instructions operating the image forming apparatus and to connect to the image forming apparatus via the operation unit connecting device (i.e. it is conventional to have a operation unit, that is able to have instructions entered on the operation unit, have a connecting device that connects the operation unit to the system the entered instructions are used to control. Like mentioned in applicant's specification regarding the background of the invention, a connection to a bus (whether serial or parallel) within a system involves some type of connection to communicate with a system's main CPU. This connection can be comprised of a USB or an SCSI connection device; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008] and [0020]-[0022]),

a process controller configured to control an operation of at least one of the image reading device and the image forming apparatus (i.e. when viewing drawing 4, the CPU (102) contained in the main control device (101) is considered as the process controller since it is configured to control the operation of the image forming apparatus by the commands stored in the ROM (103); see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]); and

an expansion unit connecting device configured to connect an additionally attachable expansion unit (i.e. in the conventional described in Kobayashi '194, a

connecting means is used to connect the external device, which is considered as the expansion device, to the image forming apparatus. The connecting means is used to connect additionally attachable external devices, such as a fax, scanner or printer, to the image forming device; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008] and [0013]-[0020]), said additionally attachable expansion unit including an expansion control device and being configured to further connect to the image forming apparatus (i.e. when the external device used to expand the image forming device is detected to be connected, the system gives the external device connected control over the CPU in the main in the image forming device. When the external devices are detected to be connected, the external devices are passed the control of the image forming apparatus by the control pass change section. The external apparatus, which is considered as the expansion unit, is connected to the copier, which contains operation control data that is used to control the basic copier functions of the copier used in the system and this control data is sent from a control device in the external apparatus; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]),

said additionally attachable expansion unit connects to the image forming apparatus via the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. in the conventional system described in Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is used to connect the external device, which is considered as the expansion device, to the image forming apparatus. The connecting means is used to connect additionally attachable external devices, such as a fax, scanner or printer, to the image forming device; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008] and [0013]-[0020]), and

while the additionally attachable expansion unit is determined to be connected to the expansion unit connecting device, the expansion control device controls the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. in the system of Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is able to detect the connection of an external apparatus. Once the connecting means switches control to the external apparatus that then controls the operating part. The paragraphs in Kobayashi disclose having an external apparatus controlling the operating part via the operating part control means. The scanner that can be considered as external apparatuses connected to the copier device has the ability to control the process that involves the scanning function. With the external apparatuses able to control the image forming apparatus using the operating part control data, at least one of the image reading or forming can be controlled; [0013]-[0024]),

only the expansion control device controls the operation of the image reading device and the image forming device when the additionally attachable expansion unit, which includes the expansion control device, is connected to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. in the system, a mediation circuit is used to ensure that control collision does not take place in what controls the main body apparatus. Therefore, with the mediation circuit, the system allows for either the external apparatus or the CPU control the image forming apparatus, but not both at the same time. With the external apparatus able to control its related function, the feature of having an expansion control device control a related function when it is connected to the copier device is performed. Also, with the external apparatus

able to use the operating part control data to control basic copier functions, the above feature of the claim is performed; see ¶ [0013]-[0024]), and

when the additionally attachable expansion unit is not connected to the expansion unit connecting device, said process controller controls one of the image reading device and the image forming device to operate based on the operational instructions inputted to the operation unit **(i.e. in the prior art system, the control of the apparatus occurred through CPU. When no external apparatus is attached, the CPU controls the functions that the apparatus can perform without added functions or features presented through the connection of the external apparatuses. The CPU may perform the functions input through the slave operating part that coincides with the operation unit; see ¶ [0001]-[0003]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach being configured to further connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486. Nakamura '486 discloses being configured to further connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus **(i.e. the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors. The expansion box is able to command certain**

functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 17, ll. 63).

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the being configured to further connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to provide the expansion of image processing functions on an image forming device with slight design change in the overall body of the image forming apparatus in the form of a detachable operation panel (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming system according to claim 11, wherein

said operation unit is connected to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. in the system, the operation unit is used to communicate with the main board housing the CPU using synchronous serial communications. With serial communications using an interface, such as a USB or an SCSI device, the function of the operation unit connected to a expansion unit connecting device is performed; see paragraph [0003]),

said expansion control device of the expansion unit connecting device includes a first control device configured to control an operation of the operation unit (i.e. in Kobayashi '194, the operation unit is used in conjunction with the operation

control path switching part that is used to perform the path of control from the master operating part control IC to the CPU. With the use of inputting instructions from the master operating part control IC to the CPU, this control device is used to control the CPU of the main board, which controls the overall copier in the system; see paragraph [0013] and [0017]-[0024]),

said process controller of the image forming apparatus includes a second control device configured to control an operation of the operation unit (i.e. **with the connection of the expansion device, the CPU of the overall image data changes the operation panel, which is considered as an operation unit, to reflect the connection of the external devices to the copier. This can be seen in figure 2. The CPU is used to then work with the external device connected and the extension device connected can perform operating part control; see figs. 2 and 3; paragraphs [0017]-[024]), and**

said image forming system further includes an operation selecting device configured to select one of the first and second control devices (i.e. **the control pass change section is able to change the control of the image forming apparatus from either the expansion device or the image forming device with an installed operation unit. With this changing the control of the copier, this performs the feature of selecting control between the two control devices; see ¶ [0009]-[0024]).**

Re claim 14: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming system according to claim 12, wherein said

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additionally attached expansion unit is configured to engage with at least one function adding unit, said at least one function adding unit adding at least one function to the image forming system under control of the expansion control device **(i.e. the external devices added to the system are considered as expansion devices that add a function to the image forming apparatus. The external device not only adds a function to the image forming apparatus when added to the machine, but it also has a control unit, considered as an operation unit, that allows for the control of the image forming apparatus by the external device; see ¶ [0009]-[0024]),** and

said operation selecting device selects one of the first and second devices in accordance with a number of function adding units connected to the additionally attached expansion unit **(i.e. when viewing figure 2, when an external device is connected to add a functionality, the option of choosing that function to be performed is offered on the LCD. This allows a user to select one of the many devices connected to add other functions to the image forming apparatus; see ¶ [0009]-[0017]).**

Re claim 24: Kobayashi '194 discloses a computer-readable storage medium, including computer executable instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform a method for controlling an image forming apparatus including an image reading device configured to read an image of an original document **(i.e. Kobayashi '194 discloses an image forming device that serves as a copier that is able to copy documents that are read by the system's scanner. In the description of the**

prior art, a copier is mentioned to perform the feature of reading, or scanning, an image of a document; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]);

an image forming device configured to form an image on a sheet in accordance with image data read by the image reading device (i.e. in an image forming device, it is conventional to have this type of device to form an image on a sheet in accordance to an image scanned in the forming device. Since the prior art is able to expand the functionality of the device by adding a printer, the function of printing a document that has been scanned into the system by the scanner it performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]);

an operation unit connecting device configured to connect an operation unit, said operation unit being configured to accept inputting of operational instructions for operating the image forming apparatus and to connect to the image forming apparatus via the operation unit connecting device (i.e. it is conventional to have a operation unit, that is able to have instructions entered on the operation unit, have a connecting device that connects the operation unit to the system the entered instructions are used to control. Like mentioned in applicant's specification regarding the background of the invention, a connection to a bus (whether serial or parallel) within a system involves some type of connection to communicate with a system's main CPU. This connection can be comprised of a USB or an SCSI connection device; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0020]-[0022]);

a process controller configured to control an operation of at least one of the

image reading device and the image forming apparatus (i.e. when viewing drawing 4, the CPU (102) contained in the main control device (101) is considered as the process controller since it is configured to control the operation of the image forming apparatus by the commands stored in the ROM (103); see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]); and

an expansion unit connecting device configured to connect an additionally attachable expansion unit (i.e. in the conventional system described in Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is used to connect the external device, which is considered as the expansion device, to the image forming apparatus. The connecting means is used to connect additionally attachable external devices, such as a fax, scanner or printer, to the image forming device; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008] and [0013]-[0020]), said additionally attachable expansion unit including an expansion control device configured to allocate the image reading device or the image forming device to a job (i.e. when the external device used to expand the image forming device is detected to be connected, the system gives the external device connected control over the CPU in the main in the image forming device. When the external devices are detected to be connected, the external devices are passed the control of the image forming apparatus by the control pass change section. The external apparatus, which is considered as the expansion unit, is connected to the copier, which contains operation control data that is used to control the basic copier functions of the copier used in the system; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]), and said computer program product

comprising:

storing at least one control program in a memory, said at least one control program being used by the process controller to control an operation of the image forming apparatus (i.e. **the ROM (103) in the conventional stores control information pertaining to the CPU (102) and the main control strip (101) that controls the whole of the image forming apparatus. The program stored on the ROM is used to control the image forming apparatus by using the CPU (102), considered analogous to the process controller; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0001]-[0011];**

detecting a presence of connection of the additionally attachable expansion unit that is configured to connect to the operation unit, the additionally attachable expansion unit being connected to the image forming apparatus via the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. **a connection detecting means is used to detect whether the copy machine is connected to an external device. Determining if an external device is connected to a connecting means performs the detection of the presence of the connection. This performs the feature of detecting the presence of the external device additionally attached to the copier; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024];**

selecting a control program used by the process controller in accordance with a detection result (i.e. **the control pass change section of the invention performs the feature of passing control to the CPU of the copy machine or the external device connected to the copy machine. This performs the feature of choosing the**

control program to use in controlling the system of the copy machine and other external devices connected; see ¶ [0008]-[0013]); and

controlling the image forming apparatus using the selected control program (i.e. once the control change pass section changes control within the system, the image forming apparatus is controlled by an operation unit or an external device with an operation unit. The control change pass section selects a manner of control of the apparatus through the programs stored on the apparatus's ROM and the detection result; see ¶ [0008]-[0013]);

controlling by said process controller controls one of the image reading device and the image forming device to operate based on the operational instructions inputted to the operation unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is not connected to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. in the prior art system, the control of the apparatus occurred through CPU. When no external apparatus is attached, the CPU controls the functions that the apparatus can perform without added functions or features presented through the connection of the external apparatuses. The CPU may perform the functions input through the slave operating part that coincides with the operation unit; see ¶ [0001]-[0003]); and

while the additionally attachable expansion unit is determined to be connected to the expansion unit connecting device, controlling by the expansion control device the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. in the system of Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is able to detect the connection of an external apparatus. Once the connecting means switches control to the external

apparatus that then controls the operating part. The paragraphs in Kobayashi disclose having an external apparatus controlling the operating part via the operating part control means. The scanner that can be considered as external apparatuses connected to the copier device has the ability to control the process that involves the scanning function. With the external apparatuses able to control the image forming apparatus using the operating part control data, at least one of the image reading or forming can be controlled; [0013]-[0024]), wherein

only the expansion control device controls the operation of the image reading device and the image forming device when the additionally attachable expansion unit, which includes the expansion control device, is connected to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. in the system, a mediation circuit is used to ensure that control collision does not take place in what controls the main body apparatus. Therefore, with the mediation circuit, the system allows for either the external apparatus or the CPU control the image forming apparatus, but not both at the same time. With the external apparatus able to control its related function, the feature of having an expansion control device control a related function when it is connected to the copier device is performed. Also, with the external apparatus able to use the operating part control data to control basic copier functions, the above feature of the claim is performed; see ¶ [0013]-[0024]).

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach being configured to connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486. Nakamura '486 discloses being configured to connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus (i.e. **the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors. The expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 17, ll. 63).**

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the being configured to connect to the operation unit detached from the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to provide the expansion of image processing functions on an image forming device with slight design change in the overall body of the image forming apparatus in the form of a detachable operation panel (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the method according to claim 24, wherein said detecting

includes detecting the presence of the connection of the additionally attachable expansion unit by determining if any unit is connected to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. **a connection detecting means is used to detect whether the copy machine is connected to an external device. Determining if an external device is connected to a connecting means performs the detection of the presence of the connection. This performs the feature of detecting the presence of the external device additionally attached to the copier; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024].**

Re claim 27: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the method according to claim 24, wherein the detecting includes detecting the presence of the connection of the additionally attachable expansion unit by determining that the additionally attachable expansion unit is connected when the operation unit is not connected to the operation unit connecting device (i.e. **in one of the problems to be solved, in order to raise the basic functionality of the copy machine, the copy machine either has an LCD connected to the machine itself, or the expansion device control over the operation unit that can control the copy machine. The copy machine can have an external device connected and can recognize this connection through the connection means when the operating unit is not detected to be connected to control the CPU in the main body since the operating part control path switching part does not function in the scenario involving the external apparatus. With the master operating part**

control IC operating as an operation unit and the operating part not being connected to the CPU of the main body because of the operating part control path switching part not functioning to have the master operating part control the copier, the feature of the operating unit not connected to the operation unit connecting device is performed. This performs the feature of having an external device connected with an operation unit itself and a regular operation unit alone not being connected to the CPU of the copier to control the device; see ¶ [0013]-[0024]), and

by determining that the additionally attached expansion unit is not connected when the operation unit is connected to the operation unit connecting device (i.e. in the system, when the external device is not connected to the main body of the machine through UARTs, the operation part control path switching part is functioning and detects the master side operating part control IC (105) connected to the CPU of the main body through the switching part. With this connection, the external device is not connected since the master side operating part control IC is not connected at the same time to the CPU of the main body as the external device because conflicts in the software may occur, which is the reason for the improvement over the conventional system; see ¶ [0013]-[0022]).

Re claim 39: Kobayashi '194 discloses an expansion unit for connecting to an image forming apparatus including a process controller configured to control an operation of at least one of an image reading device and an image forming apparatus (i.e. when

viewing drawing 4, the CPU (102) contained in the main control device (101) is considered as the process controller since it is configured to control the operation of the image forming apparatus by the commands stored in the ROM (103); see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]), of the image forming apparatus, the expansion unit comprising:

an image forming device configured to form an image on a sheet in accordance with image data read by the image reading device (i.e. in an image forming device, it is conventional to have this type of device to form an image on a sheet in accordance to an image scanned in the forming device. Since the prior art is able to expand the functionality of the device by adding a printer, the function of printing a document that has been scanned into the system by the scanner it performed; see fig. 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008]);

an operation unit connecting device configured to detachably connect an operation unit, said operation unit being configured to accept inputting of operational instructions for operating the image forming apparatus (i.e. it is conventional to have a operation unit, that is able to have instructions entered on the operation unit, have a connecting device that connects the operation unit to the system the entered instructions are used to control. Like mentioned in applicant's specification regarding the background of the invention, a connection to a bus (whether serial or parallel) within a system involves some type of connection to communicate with a system's main CPU. This connection can be comprised of a USB or an SCSI connection device; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008],

[0011] and [0020]-[0022]); and

an image forming apparatus connector to connect the expansion unit to the image forming apparatus (i.e. in the conventional system described in Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is used to connect the external device, which is considered as the expansion device, to the image forming apparatus. The connecting means is used to connect additionally attachable external devices, such as a fax, scanner or printer, to the image forming device; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008] and [0013]-[0020]),

to control the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device of the image forming apparatus via the process controller included in the image forming apparatus (i.e. in the system of Kobayashi, the copier contains a controller that controls the functions of the copier. The external apparatuses that are connected can be utilized by the system for further advanced functions and the external devices can send information to the copier body in order to have control of the operating part via the operating part control means; see ¶ [0013]-[0022]), wherein

while the expansion unit is determined to be connected to the image forming apparatus, the expansion control device controls the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. in the system of Kobayashi '194, a connecting means is able to detect the connection of an external apparatus. Once the connecting means switches control to the external apparatus that then controls the operating part. The paragraphs in Kobayashi disclose having an

external apparatus controlling the operating part via the operating part control means. The scanner that can be considered as external apparatuses connected to the copier device has the ability to control the process that involves the scanning function. With the external apparatuses able to control the image forming apparatus using the operating part control data, at least one of the image reading or forming can be controlled; [0013]-[0024]),

only the expansion control device controls the operation of the image reading device and the image forming device when the expansion unit is connected to the image forming apparatus (i.e. in the system, a mediation circuit is used to ensure that control collision does not take place in what controls the main body apparatus. Therefore, with the mediation circuit, the system allows for either the external apparatus or the CPU control the image forming apparatus, but not both at the same time. With the external apparatus able to control its related function, the feature of having an expansion control device control a related function when it is connected to the copier device is performed. Also, with the external apparatus able to use the operating part control data to control basic copier functions, the above feature of the claim is performed; see ¶ [0013]-[0024]), and

when the expansion unit is not connected to the image forming apparatus, the process controller controls one of the image reading device and the image forming device to operate based on the operational instructions inputted to the operation unit (i.e. in the prior art system, the control of the apparatus occurred through CPU. When no external apparatus is attached, the CPU controls the functions that the

apparatus can perform without added functions or features presented through the connection of the external apparatuses. The CPU may perform the functions input through the slave operating part that coincides with the operation unit; see ¶ [0001]-[0003]).

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach being configured to detachably connect an operation unit for operating the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486. Nakamura '486 discloses being configured to detachably connect an operation unit for operating the image forming apparatus (i.e. the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors. The expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 17, ll. 63).

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the being configured to detachably connect an operation unit for operating the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to provide the

expansion of image processing functions on an image forming device with slight design change in the overall body of the image forming apparatus in the form of a detachable operation panel (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

7. Claims 3, 5, 7, 16 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, as applied to the claims of 1, 11 and 24, and further in view of Kajita '972 (JP Pub No 2001217972).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising:

an extension unit detecting device configured to detect a presence of connection of the additionally attachable expansion unit **(i.e. a connection detecting means is used to detect whether the copy machine is connected to an external device. This performs the feature of detecting the presence of the external device additionally attached to the copier; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach a power saving mode setting device configured to set a power saving mode to the image forming apparatus, wherein said power saving mode setting device is configured to determine sections of the image forming apparatus to operate under the power saving mode in accordance with the detection result of the extension unit detecting device.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kajita '972. Kajita '972

discloses a power saving mode setting device configured to set a power saving mode to the image forming apparatus (i.e. **in the system, the image forming apparatus has an electric power supply that is configured to only supply energy to certain parts of the apparatus, such as the processor that controls the functions of the equipment in the image forming apparatus. When the apparatus is in standby mode, or the first standby condition, the apparatus uses a smaller power consumption than when operating in a normal mode; see ¶ 0008]-[0041]),**

wherein said power saving mode setting device is configured to determine sections of the image forming apparatus to operate under the power saving mode in accordance with the detection result of the extension unit detecting device (i.e. **when an extension device is detected in the system, a different power-saving mode is setup. When different extension devices are connected, different parts of the apparatus are operated in the method where useless power consumption is prevented. When a certain extension device is detected, that equipment is initialized, but if no extension device is detected, the copy machine is continued in sleep mode to conserve energy; see ¶ [0043]-[0053]).**

Therefore, in view of Kajita '972, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a power saving mode setting device configured to set a power saving mode to the image forming apparatus, wherein said power saving mode setting device is configured to determine sections of the image forming apparatus to operate under the power saving mode in accordance with the detection result of the extension unit detecting device, incorporated in the device of

Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to determine if an apparatus stays in a sleep or power conserving mode, based on the detection result of external factors (as stated in Kajita '972 paragraph [0053]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 3, wherein said extension unit detecting device is configured to detect the presence of connection of the additionally attachable expansion unit by determining if any unit is connected to the expansion unit connecting device (**i.e. a connection detecting means is used to detect whether the copy machine is connected to an external device. Determining if an external device is connected to a connecting means performs the detection of the presence of the connection. This performs the feature of detecting the presence of the external device additionally attached to the copier; see figs. 1 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]).**

Re claim 7: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 3, wherein said extension unit detecting device is configured to detect the presence of the connection of the additionally attachable expansion unit by determining that the additionally attachable expansion unit is connected when the operation unit is not connected to the operation unit connecting device (**i.e. in one of the problems to be solved, in order to raise the basic functionality of the copy machine, the copy**

machine either has an LCD connected to the machine itself, or the expansion device control over the operation unit that can control the copy machine. The copy machine can have an external device connected and can recognize this connection through the connection means when the operating unit is not detected to be connected to control the CPU in the main body since the operating part control path switching part does not function in the scenario involving the external apparatus. With the master operating part control IC operating as an operation unit and the operating part not being connected to the CPU of the main body because of the operating part control path switching part not functioning to have the master operating part control the copier, the feature of the operating unit not connected to the operation unit connecting device is performed. This performs the feature of having an external device connected with an operation unit itself and a regular operation unit alone not being connected to the CPU of the copier to control the device; see ¶ [0013]-[0024]), and

by determining that the additionally attachable expansion unit is not connected when the operation unit is connected to the operation unit connecting device (i.e. in the system, when the external device is not connected to the main body of the machine through UARTs, the operation part control path switching part is functioning and detects the master side operating part control IC (105) connected to the CPU of the main body through the switching part. With this connection, the external device is not connected since the master side operating part control IC is not connected at the same time to the CPU of the main body as the external

device because conflicts in the software may occur, which is the reason for the improvement over the conventional system; see ¶ [0013]-[0022]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming system according to claim 11, wherein said expansion control device is configured to control the additionally attachable expansion unit (i.e. **the control unit on the external device, considered as the expansion device, is used to control the external device's operations. The control unit control is passed to the control unit of the external device when connected; see ¶ [009]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach only when power is to be supplied to the expansion unit connecting device.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kajita '972. Kajita '972 discloses only when power is to be supplied to the expansion unit connecting device (i.e. **in Kajita '972, the expansion unit is supplied power when it is being operated and is not in standby mode. When the expansion unit is not in operation the standby condition in relation to the image forming apparatus is continued until the connection to the apparatus is detected; see ¶ [0001]-[0019]).**

Therefore, in view of Kajita '972, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to expansion control device controls the additionally attached expansion unit only when power is to be supplied to the expansion unit connecting device, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the

features of Nakamura '486, in order to offer a power supply setup when adding an extension unit (as stated in Kajita '972 paragraph [0008]).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above.

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach the computer program product according to claim 24, further comprising: setting a power saving mode to the image forming apparatus, wherein the setting includes determining sections of the image forming apparatus to operate under the power saving mode in accordance the detection result.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kajita '972. Kajita '972 discloses setting a power saving mode to the image forming apparatus (**i.e. in the system, the image forming apparatus has an electric power supply that is configured to only supply energy to certain parts of the apparatus, such as the processor that controls the functions of the equipment in the image forming apparatus. When the apparatus is in standby mode, or the first standby condition, the apparatus uses a smaller power consumption than when operating in a normal mode; see ¶ 0008]-[0041]),**

wherein setting includes determining sections of the image forming apparatus to operate under the power saving mode in accordance with the detection result of the extension unit detecting device (**i.e. when an extension device is detected in the system, a different power-saving mode is setup. When different extension devices are connected, different parts of the apparatus are operated in the method where useless power consumption is prevented. When a certain**

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extension device is detected, that equipment is initialized, but if no extension device is detected, the copy machine is continued in sleep mode to conserve energy; see ¶ [0043]-[0053]).

Therefore, in view of Kajita '972, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have setting a power saving mode to the image forming apparatus, wherein the setting includes determining sections of the image forming apparatus to operate under the power saving mode in accordance with the detection result of the extension unit detecting device, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to determine if an apparatus stays in a sleep or power conserving mode, based on the detection result of external factors (as stated in Kajita '972 paragraph [0053]).

8. Claims 9 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, as applied to the claims of 1, 17 and 24, and further in view of Yamakawa '595 (USP 5892595).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the image reading device includes a contact image sensor (i.e. in Kobayashi '194, a scanning unit is used to scan a document. It is conventional for a scanner to use an image sensor to scan a document to develop an image from the scanned document. Although Kobayashi '194 does not specifically disclose having a contact image sensor, the

feature of having an image sensor to scan a document is performed by Kobayashi '194; see ¶ [0005]-[0024]).

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach said image forming apparatus includes a color identification data adding device configured to add color identification data to image data read by the contact image sensor, said color identification data indicating a location and color component.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Yamakawa '595. Yamakawa '595 discloses said image forming apparatus includes a color identification data adding device configured to add color identification data to image data read by the contact image sensor (i.e. when image data is read by the sensors used in Yamakawa '595, color component values of each picture element of the image data is added to the output of the data. This is performed in the conventional R, G and B scanning system; see col. 1, lines 21-49), said color identification data indicating a location and a color component (i.e. when the scanning of the pixels are being performed, the positions of the color component values of each picture element is output by the image sensors to the image processing system. This performs the feature of having a location and a color component of image data; see col. 1, lines 21-49).

Therefore, in view of Yamakawa '595, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the image forming apparatus includes a color identification data adding device configured to add color identification data to image data read by the contact image sensor, said color identification data

indicating a location and a color component, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to read image data of an original and output color component values related to the positions of the pixels (as stated in Yamakawa '595 col. 1, lines 21-49).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses method according to claim 24, further comprising:

reading the image, by the image reading device including a contact image sensor **(i.e. in Kobayashi '194, a scanning unit is used to scan a document. It is conventional for a scanner to use an image sensor to scan a document to develop an image from the scanned document. Although Kobayashi '194 does not specifically disclose having a contact image sensor, the feature of having an image sensor to scan a document is performed by Kobayashi '194; see ¶ [0005]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach adding color identification data to image data read by the contact image sensor, said color identification data indicating a location and color component.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Yamakawa '595. Yamakawa '595 discloses adding color identification data to image data read by the contact image sensor **(i.e. when image data is read by the sensors used in Yamakawa '595, color component values of each picture element of the image data is added to the output of the data. This is performed in the conventional R,**

G and B scanning system; see col. 1, lines 21-49), said color identification data indicating a location and a color component (i.e. when the scanning of the pixels are being performed, the positions of the color component values of each picture element is output by the image sensors to the image processing system. This performs the feature of having a location and a color component of image data; see col. 1, lines 21-49).

Therefore, in view of Yamakawa '595, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the image forming apparatus includes a fifth computer code configured to add color identification data to image data read by the contact image sensor, said color identification data indicating a location and color component, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to read image data of an original and output color component values related to the positions of the pixels (as stated in Yamakawa '595 col. 1, lines 21-49).

9. Claims 8, 15 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, as applied to claims 1, 11, 17 and 24 above, and further in view of Namizuka '643 (US Pub No 2002/0036643).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein

the expansion unit connecting device includes a data transferring device configured to communicate image data and control commands with the additionally attached expansion unit (i.e. **UARTs used in Kobayashi '194, are used to communicate image data and control commands to and from the external devices connected to the copy machine. The UARTs can be considered to be the data transferring devices; see figs. 1,3-5; paragraphs [0001]-[0008] and [0017]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach a bus selecting device configured to select a data transfer destination in accordance with a type of the data received by the data transferring device.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Namizuka '643. Namizuka '643 discloses a bus selecting device configured to select a data transfer destination in accordance with whether the image data of the control commands are received by the data transferring device (i.e. **the CDIC (4) used in the system performs the feature of selecting a bus (parallel or serial) in order to transfer information to a certain destination on that selected bus. For example, when the image data needs to be additionally processed, the image data along with the image processing commands are sent to the CDIC (4) and this information is sent to the mechanism in the image forming apparatus that performs the image processing. When the image data needs to be faxed, the image data is sent to the FCU (11) by selecting the parallel bus and continuing to forward the image data to the FCU for facsimile processing; see ¶ [0067]-[0075]).**

Therefore, in view of Namizuka '643, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a bus selecting device configured to select a data transfer destination in accordance with a type of the data received by the data transferring device, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to have the CDIC and multiple buses used to communicate information of the system controller and process controller (as stated in Namizuka '643 see ¶ [0069] and [0075]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming system according to claim 11, wherein said additionally attached expansion unit includes a first image memory configured to store image data (i.e. **in the system of Kobayashi '194, image data is exchanged between both the external device and the image forming apparatus. With the exchange of this information, this information has to be stored at some location temporarily before it is sent over to the image forming apparatus. If a scanner is used, the image is conventionally stored on the ROM and then transmitted to the apparatus; see ¶ [0001]-[0008].**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach said image forming apparatus includes an image memory connecting device configured to connect a second image memory configured to store image data, and said additionally attached expansion unit includes a storage control device configured to recognize and store image data having a same format as that to be stored in the second image memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Namizuka '643.

Namizuka '643 discloses said image forming apparatus includes an image memory connecting device configured to connect a second image memory configured to store image data (i.e. in the conventional system, the printer and fax control units have their own respective CPUs and memory. Also, in the image forming apparatus, the video control unit, considered as the memory connecting device, is connected to the memory control unit (108) which is configured to store image data; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0004]-[0013]), and said additionally attached expansion unit includes a storage control device configured to recognize and store image data having a same format as that to be stored in the second image memory (i.e. in an embodiment of Namizuka '643, an IMAC (12) is connected to an externally connected computer used to process the information that comes from the computer. Just like the conventional, the IMAC can be used with the FCU, the computer or the printer. The IMAC is used to manage memory access and other functions. When the memory control part within the IMAC is used to temporarily store information before the memory control part transmits the same information temporarily stored in the memory control part to the memory (13) in the image forming apparatus. Since the image data does not change with any processing before being transmitted to the memory (13), the data transmitted to the memory (13) is the same as the data temporarily stored in the memory control part; see figs. 3-5; paragraphs [0070]-[0092]).

Therefore, in view of Namizuka '643, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have an image forming apparatus

include an image memory connecting device configured to connect a second image memory configured to store image data, and said additionally attached expansion unit includes a storage control device configured to recognize and store image data having a same format as that to be stored in the second image memory, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to have a memory control part transmit data and store data in another memory device (as stated in Namizuka '643 paragraph [0092]).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the method according to claim 24, further comprising:

communicating, by the expansion unit connecting device including a data transfer device, the image data and the control commands with the additionally attached expansion unit (**i.e. UARTs used in Kobayashi '194, are used to communicate image data and control commands to and from the external devices connected to the copy machine. The UARTs can be considered to be the data transferring devices; see figs. 1,3-5; paragraphs [0001]-[0008] and [0017]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach selecting a data transfer destination in accordance with whether the image data or the control commands are received by the data transferring device.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Namizuka '643. Namizuka '643 discloses selecting a data transfer destination in accordance with whether the image data or the control commands are received by the data transferring

device (i.e. the CDIC (4) used in the system performs the feature of selecting a bus (parallel or serial) in order to transfer information to a certain destination on that selected bus. For example, when the image data needs to be additionally processed, the image data along with the image processing commands are sent to the CDIC (4) and this information is sent to the mechanism in the image forming apparatus that performs the image processing. When the image data needs to be faxed, the image data is sent to the FCU (11) by selecting the parallel bus and continuing to forward the image data to the FCU for facsimile processing; see ¶ [0067]-[0075]).

Therefore, in view of Namizuka '643, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of selecting a data transfer destination in accordance with whether the image data or the control commands are received by the data transferring device, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to have the CDIC and multiple buses used to communicate information of the system controller and process controller (as stated in Namizuka '643 see ¶ [0069] and [0075]).

10. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '194, as modified by Nakamura '486 and Namizuka '643, as applied to claims 8 and 21 above, in further view of Oteki '429 (US Pub No 2001/0019429).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 in view of Nakamura '486 and Namizuka

'643 are disclosed above.

Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 8, further comprising:

a supervising device configured to supervise data input and output to and from the process controller (**i.e. the control change pass section (416) of Kobayashi '194 supervises the information that is input and output from the CPU in the image forming apparatus and the section decides whether to give control to the different external devices that are connected or to give control to the CPU. This performs the feature of supervising the inputs and outputs of the system since these inputs and outputs have to be managed in order to determine other processing in the system; see figs. 1 and 3; paragraphs [0009]-[0024],**

wherein said expansion unit connecting device includes a bus configured to communicate data and a bus interface for the bus (**i.e. the UART, considered as the expansion unit connecting device is configured to communicate data to the bus (716) in the system. The bus (716) has a bus interface in order to be used to communicate information through the bus to other parts of the image forming apparatus; see figs. 1 and 3; paragraphs [0009]-[0024].**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach a read image data processing device configured to apply image processing to image data read by the image reading device; a write image data processing device configured to convert the image data into a signal driving the image forming apparatus and configured to apply image processing to the signal required along with the converting process; and at least the read image

processing device, the write image processing device, the supervising device, the bus interface and the bus selecting device are arranged on a same chip.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Oteki '429. Oteki '429 discloses

a read image data processing device configured to apply image processing to image data read by the image reading device (**i.e. Oteki '429 discloses a image data control unit (100) that applies processing to an image that has been read into the system by an image reading unit (101); see fig. 1; paragraphs [0052]-[0064];**

a write image data processing device configured to convert the image data into a signal driving the image forming apparatus and configured to apply image processing to the signal required along with the converting process (**i.e. the image data control unit (100) also converts the data into serial or parallel data in order to be used by the image writing unit (104) to drive the output of the image writing unit. This unit interfaces with the image processing and reading units to apply the appropriate image compression/decompression, scaling and format conversion to the image data in order to make the data more suitable for the image writing unit for output processing; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0052]-[0102];** and

at least the read image processing device, the write image processing device, the supervising device, the bus interface and the bus selecting device are arranged on a same chip (**i.e. the image data control unit can also perform the supervision of the data since it monitors the input and output of data into itself and the input and output of the data in the reading and writing units. The image data control unit**

performs processing to the image data read and converts the data in order to make the data appropriate for the image writing unit. Therefore, the image data control unit performs the feature of the read and write image processing device. With the image data controller (203) acting as the image data control unit, the controller (203) communicates with both a serial and parallel bus. At different times, information is received from each bus and there is a device that performs the feature of selecting which bus to accept information from and to transmit information through. This performs the bus interface and bus selecting device feature. With all of these features on the image data controller (203) then it is understood that since one component performs all these features, that one controller is one microprocessor which is comprised of one chip; see figs. 1,2 and 4; paragraphs [0052]-[0127]).

Therefore, in view of Oteki '429, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a read image data processing device configured to apply image processing to image data read by the image reading device, a write image data processing device configured to convert the image data into a signal driving the image forming apparatus and configured to apply image processing to the signal required along with the converting process and at least the read image processing device, the write image processing device, the supervising device, the bus interface and the bus selecting device are arranged on a same chip incorporated in the combination of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486 and Namizuka '643, in order to have the size of a processing circuit be reduced in an image

processing apparatus (as stated in Oteki '429 paragraph [0024]).

11. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Namizuka '821 (US Pub No 2001/0015821).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above. Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming system according to claim 12, wherein said operation selecting device is configured to select one of the first and second devices in accordance with the expansion control device **(i.e. the control is changed to the device which produces the least amount of ROM to run in the system. Since both operating units of the image forming device and an expansion device would cause a lot of ROM capacity to be wasted, the system chooses the expansion device if the function of the expansion device is desired. If the function of the expansion device is not desired, the control will be passed to the operation unit on the image forming device since, the expansion unit may not be connected at that time and is limited in what it controls; see ¶ [0009]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to teach select one of the first and second devices in accordance with a processing load.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Namizuka '821. Namizuka '821 discloses select one of the first and second devices in accordance with a processing load **(i.e. in image processing, a unit shares image data with another**

unit in order for the load on the previous unit to be reduced; see ¶ [0024] and [0025]).

Therefore, in view of Namizuka '821, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to select one of the first and second devices in accordance with a processing load, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to reduce the load and the processing time can be reduced (as stated in Namizuka '821 paragraph [0024]).

12. Claims 34-38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, as applied to claims 1, 11, 24 and 39 above, and further in view of Kolls '704 9Us Pub 2002/0156704).

Re Claim 34: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above.

Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising:

the operation unit (i.e. **Kobayashi discloses containing an operation unit; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0020]-[0022]), wherein**

the operation unit is connected to the operation unit connecting device when the additionally attachable expansion unit is not attached to the image forming apparatus **(i.e. in the system, the Kobayashi reference discloses having an operation unit connected to the image forming apparatus and the operation panel is connected to an operation unit connecting device that interfaces with the system's CPU; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0020]-[0022]), and**

operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus **(i.e. when the additionally attachable expansion unit is connected, an operation unit is connected to the expansion unit once the expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus; see ¶ [0013]-[0022]).**

However, the combination of Kobayashi and Nakamura fails to specifically teach the (same) operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kolls '704. Kolls '704 discloses the (same) operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus **(i.e. reveals a system uses a computing system (500) that is a public access electronic terminal that can effectuate control over printing devices. This is similar to an operating panel that can control the function of a**

printer, which is similar to the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura (same field of endeavor). In this invention, the system (500c) can be attached directly to a printer to control the device. Also, this same device can be connected to a CPU tower (630) that controls a computer and an attached printer. The system (500) can be used to control the computer to control the printer device. Since the same system can be used to control a printer and an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as the computer connected to a printer (114), the Kolls reference combined with the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura can perform the feature of having a user interface detached from a printing device and attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit that is connected to the printing device; see fig. 1C and paragraphs [0076]-[0086]).

Therefore, in view of Kolls '704, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to interface with and control printing devices in the system (as stated in Kolls '704 paragraph [0082]).

Re Claim 35: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above.

Kobayashi '194 the image forming system according to claim 11, further comprising:

the operation unit (i.e. **Kobayashi discloses containing an operation unit; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0020]-[0022]**), wherein

the operation unit is connected to the operation unit connecting device when the additionally attachable expansion unit is not attached to the image forming apparatus (i.e. **in the system, the Kobayashi reference discloses having an operation unit connected to the image forming apparatus and the operation panel is connected to an operation unit connecting device that interfaces with the system's CPU; see figs. 2 and 4; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0020]-[0022]**), and

operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (i.e. **when the additionally attachable expansion unit is connected, an operation unit is connected to the expansion unit once the expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus; see ¶ [0013]-[0022]**).

However, the combination of Kobayashi and Nakamura fails to specifically teach the (same) operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kolls '704. Kolls '704 discloses the (same) operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (i.e. **reveals a system uses a computing system (500) that is a**

public access electronic terminal that can effectuate control over printing devices. This is similar to an operating panel that can control the function of a printer, which is similar to the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura (same field of endeavor). In this invention, the system (500c) can be attached directly to a printer to control the device. Also, this same device can be connected to a CPU tower (630) that controls a computer and an attached printer. The system (500) can be used to control the computer to control the printer device. Since the same system can be used to control a printer and an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as the computer connected to a printer (114), the Kolls reference combined with the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura can perform the feature of having a user interface detached from a printing device and attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit that is connected to the printing device; see fig. 1C and paragraphs [0076]-[0086]).

Therefore, in view of Kolls '704, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the operation unit is connected to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to interface with and control printing devices in the system (as stated in Kolls '704 paragraph [0082]).

Re Claim 36: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above.

Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said process controller is configured to receive a control command from the operation unit when the operation unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (**i.e. the system of Kobayashi contains an operation unit that is directly attached to the image forming apparatus itself and the printing device receives control commands from this operation unit. Also, the Kobayashi reference also discloses a system where an operation unit is attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as a fax, that has an attached operation unit; see figs. 2-3; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0017]-[0024]),**

and to receive the control command from the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (**i.e. in the system of Kobayashi '194, operating control data is sent from the external apparatus connected to the copier and the both operations of the external apparatus and the copier's basic functions can be carried out using the operation part control data from the external apparatuses that contain an operation panel; see figs. 1, 3 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus and attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486.

Nakamura '486 discloses the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit (i.e. **the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 16, ll. 24)** when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. **the expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see col. 16, ll. 16 – col. 17, ll. 63).**

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to expand functions on an image forming device (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

However, the combination of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 fails to specifically teach the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kolls '704. Kolls '704 discloses the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus (i.e. **reveals a system uses a computing system (500) that is a public access electronic terminal that can effectuate control over printing devices. This is similar to an operating panel that can control the function of a printer, which is similar to the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura (same field of endeavor). In this invention, the system (500c) can be attached directly to a printer to control the device. Also, this same device can be connected to a CPU tower (630) that controls a computer and an attached printer. The system (500) can be used to control the computer to control the printer device. Since the same system can be used to control a printer and an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as the computer connected to a printer (114), the Kolls reference combined with the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura can perform the feature of having a user interface detached from a printing device and attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit that is connected to the printing device; see fig. 1C and paragraphs [0076]-[0086].**

Therefore, in view of Kolls '704, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to interface with and

control printing devices in the system (as stated in Kolls '704 paragraph [0082]).

Re Claim 37: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above.

Kobayashi '194 discloses the image forming apparatus according to claim 11, wherein said process controller is configured to receive a control command from the operation unit when the operation unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (i.e. **the system of Kobayashi contains an operation unit that is directly attached to the image forming apparatus itself and the printing device receives control commands from this operation unit. Also, the Kobayashi reference also discloses a system where an operation unit is attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as a fax, that has an attached operation unit; see figs. 2-3; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0017]-[0024],**

and to receive the control command from the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (i.e. **in the system of Kobayashi '194, operating control data is sent from the external apparatus connected to the copier and the both operations of the external apparatus and the copier's basic functions can be carried out using the operation part control data from the external apparatuses that contain an operation panel; see figs. 1, 3 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024].**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being detached from the

image forming apparatus and attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486. Nakamura '486 discloses the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit (i.e. **the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 16, ll. 24)** when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. **the expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see col. 16, ll. 16 – col. 17, ll. 63).**

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable

expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to expand functions on an image forming device (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

However, the combination of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 fails to specifically teach the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kolls '704. Kolls '704 discloses the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus (i.e. **reveals a system uses a computing system (500) that is a public access electronic terminal that can effectuate control over printing devices. This is similar to an operating panel that can control the function of a printer, which is similar to the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura (same field of endeavor). In this invention, the system (500c) can be attached directly to a printer to control the device. Also, this same device can be connected to a CPU tower (630) that controls a computer and an attached printer. The system (500) can be used to control the computer to control the printer device. Since the same system can be used to control a printer and an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as the computer connected to a printer (114), the Kolls reference combined with the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura can perform the feature of having a user interface detached from a printing device and attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit that is connected to the printing device; see fig. 1C and paragraphs [0076]-[0086]].**

Therefore, in view of Kolls '704, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to interface with and control printing devices in the system (as stated in Kolls '704 paragraph [0082]).

Re Claim 38: The teachings of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 are disclosed above.

Kobayashi '194 discloses the method according to claim 24, further comprising:

receiving, by the process controller, a control command from the operation unit when the operation unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (**i.e. the system of Kobayashi contains an operation unit that is directly attached to the image forming apparatus itself and the printing device receives control commands from this operation unit. Also, the Kobayashi reference also discloses a system where an operation unit is attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as a fax, that has an attached operation unit; see figs. 2-3; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0017]-[0024],**

and from the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (**i.e. in the system of Kobayashi '194, operating control data is sent from the external apparatus connected to the copier and the both operations of the external apparatus and the copier's basic functions can be carried out using the operation**

part control data from the external apparatuses that contain an operation panel; see figs. 1, 3 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]).

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus and attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486. Nakamura '486 discloses the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit (i.e. the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 16, ll. 24) when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming apparatus (i.e. the expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see col. 16, ll. 16 – col. 17, ll. 63).

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to expand functions on an image forming device (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

However, the combination of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 fails to specifically teach the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kolls '704. Kolls '704 discloses the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus (i.e. **reveals a system uses a computing system (500) that is a public access electronic terminal that can effectuate control over printing devices. This is similar to an operating panel that can control the function of a printer, which is similar to the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura (same field of endeavor). In this invention, the system (500c) can be attached directly to a printer to control the device. Also, this same device can be connected to a CPU tower (630) that controls a computer and an attached printer. The system (500) can be used to control the computer to control the printer device. Since the same system can be used to control a printer and an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as the computer connected to a printer (114), the Kolls reference**

combined with the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura can perform the feature of having a user interface detached from a printing device and attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit that is connected to the printing device; see fig. 1C and paragraphs [0076]-[0086]).

Therefore, in view of Kolls '704, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to interface with and control printing devices in the system (as stated in Kolls '704 paragraph [0082]).

Re Claim 40: Kobayashi '194 discloses the expansion unit according to claim 39, wherein to control the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device of the image forming apparatus via the process controller (i.e. in the system of Kobayashi, the copier contains a controller that controls the functions of the copier. The external apparatuses that are connected can be utilized by the system for further advanced functions and the external devices can send information to the copier body in order to have control of the operating part via the operating part control means; see ¶ [0013]-[0022]) which is configured to receive a control command from the operation unit when the operation unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (i.e. the system of Kobayashi contains an operation unit that is directly attached to the image forming apparatus itself and the printing device receives control commands from this operation unit. Also, the Kobayashi

reference also discloses a system where an operation unit is attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as a fax, that has an attached operation unit; see figs. 2-3; paragraphs [0002]-[0008], [0011] and [0017]-[0024]),
and to receive the control command from the expansion unit when the expansion unit is attached to the image forming apparatus (i.e. in the system of Kobayashi '194, **operating control data is sent from the external apparatus connected to the copier and the both operations of the external apparatus and the copier's basic functions can be carried out using the operation part control data from the external apparatuses that contain an operation panel; see figs. 1, 3 and 4; paragraphs [0017]-[0024]).**

However, Kobayashi '194 fails to specifically teach the expansion control device is configured to control the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device of the image forming apparatus, the operation unit is attached to the expansion unit, the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus and attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakamura '486. Nakamura '486 discloses the expansion control device is configured to control the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device of the image forming apparatus (i.e. **the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a**

main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors. The expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 17, ll. 63),

the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit (i.e. the reference of Nakamura '486 is similar to the reference of Kobayashi in the manner in which expansion devices are able to be attached to a main image forming device. However, Nakamura discloses an expansion box that contains a CPU (51) and the CPU is considered as a control device configured to allocate the resources of an image forming apparatus. The GUI (71) and other peripherals are connected to the mother board through circuitry and connectors; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 15, ll. 10 – col. 16, ll. 24) when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device (i.e. the expansion box is able to command certain functions on the image forming apparatus and it is also able to add the functionality of receiving information from a PC through the PC card slot; see col. 16, ll. 16 – col. 17, ll. 63).

Therefore, in view of Nakamura '486, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of the expansion

control device is configured to control the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device of the image forming apparatus, the operation unit is attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit, the operation unit being attached to the additionally attachable expansion unit when the additionally attachable expansion unit controls the operation of the at least one of the image reading device and the image forming device, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, in order to expand functions on an image forming device (as stated in Nakamura '486 col. 1, ll. 8-19).

However, the combination of Kobayashi '194 and Nakamura '486 fails to specifically teach the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kolls '704. Kolls '704 discloses the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus (i.e. **reveals a system uses a computing system (500) that is a public access electronic terminal that can effectuate control over printing devices. This is similar to an operating panel that can control the function of a printer, which is similar to the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura (same field of endeavor). In this invention, the system (500c) can be attached directly to a printer to control the device. Also, this same device can be connected to a CPU tower (630) that controls a computer and an attached printer. The system (500) can be used to control the computer to control the printer device. Since the same system can be used to control a printer and an additionally attachable expansion unit, considered as the computer connected to a printer (114), the Kolls reference combined with the references of Kobayashi and Nakamura can perform the**

feature of having a user interface detached from a printing device and attached to an additionally attachable expansion unit that is connected to the printing device; see fig. 1C and paragraphs [0076]-[0086]).

Therefore, in view of Kolls '704, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of the operation unit being detached from the image forming apparatus, incorporated in the device of Kobayashi '194, as modified by the features of Nakamura '486, in order to interface with and control printing devices in the system (as stated in Kolls '704 paragraph [0082]).

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
14. Namizuka (USP 7339708) discloses a system similar to Applicant's invention and in claim 10 of the patent, the feature of moving an operation unit from the printer to a controller board is disclosed.
15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CHAD DICKERSON

Art Unit: 2625

Examiner
Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625